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These figures speak for themselves and should convince the most sceptical of the value of inoculation.

The large majority of these inoculations may really be considered to be the expressed opinion of the people themselves that inoculation is good; no pressure was exercised, and once the difficulty of doing 50 to 80 inoculations in a village had been surmounted, the remainder of the inoculations done there is the result of the establishment of conviction in the minds of the villagers that the measure, in spite of its drawbacks, temporary indisposition, and especially its failure in many instances, is distinctly beneficial on the whole.

Calculating from the data given, and condensing them into popular expression, we may say that in these 102 villages 1,706 lives were saved by inoculation.

In a large number of villages in the district there is now a strong feeling in favor of inoculation, and I hear of many villages which express a wish for reinoculation in the end of the autumn, as they say that, now they see the value of the measure, they are not going to wait a second time until the disease is well established, but will all be inoculated before it begins.

Report from Calcutta—Deaths from cholera and plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Sprague reports, May 19, as follows:

During the week ended June 4 there were 70 deaths from plague and 24 from cholera in Calcutta.

There were no transactions during the week.

In Bengal, for the week ended May 28, there were 345 cases and 290 deaths from plague.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Austrian emigrant vessels—Distribution of Italian emigration.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Eager reports, June 20, as follows: During the week ended June 18, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
June 15	Canopic	Boston	386	110	840	19
15	Gerty	New York	215	25	350	9
15	Lombardia	; do	356	65	750	18
17	Königin Luise	; do	244	40	320	7
18	Roma	; do	471	100	870	19

PALERMO.

June 17	Gerty	New York	116	75	220	15
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Austrian emigrant steamships.

June 15, there departed from Naples for New York the steamship *Gerty*, the first ship of the Austrian-American line of vessels carrying emigrants from Trieste, Venice, Messina, Naples, and Palermo. During the present season there has been a notable increase in the number of Austrians, Hungarians, Turks, Greeks, and Arabs, departing for New York on vessels leaving Italian ports. Notwithstanding the sifting out that is said to be done by the representatives of the steamship companies in the countries from which the emigrants come, there are among these people many cases of trachoma, often of a very virulent nature. Emigration for the present season is now on the decline, but it is expected that during the next year the number of emigrants from Eastern countries will be greatly augmented. The Cunard Line has begun sailings from Austro-Hungarian ports, so that, with those sailing by the new Austrian line and others coming through Naples, there is likely to be a great movement of people from territories where ophthalmia is prevalent.

Italian emigration.

The report of the Italian inspector-general of emigration shows that, in the calendar year 1903, there were carried from Italy on Italian ships 113,580 emigrants and 161,759 on vessels flying foreign flags. During the year 214,157 emigrants went to the United States and 78,233 returned. For the Plata, 39,663 departed from the same ports and 26,813 returned, and for Brazil, there were 10,515 departures, 29,740 returning to Italy in the same period, the returns thus exceeding the departures. It is reported that in 1881 there were 1,032,392 Italian emigrants officially known to be in foreign countries; in 1891 the number was 1,883,206, and in 1901 it had increased to 3,499,014. Of this latter number, about 154,000 were in Europe, 745,000 in North America, 1,852,400 in South America, and 168,000 in Africa. Among those in Africa, 83,000 were in Tunis, 39,000 in Algeria, and 38,000 in Egypt.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Plague reported on steamship Australien at Wusung, China.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, June 11, as follows:

During the week ended June 4, 1904, four vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 352 crew and 107 passengers, were inspected.

No official statement of the health of Yokohama has been received since my last report. Recent press reports mention the discovery of two plague-infected rats in Tokyo.

It is reported that a case of plague was discovered on board steamship *Australien*, which recently arrived at Wusung (China) from Kobe. It is of interest to note that the above vessel arrived at Yokohama from Europe via ports (including Hongkong) on May 24, and sailed from Yokohama for Marseille via ports on June 3. Apparently, then, in the case of this steamer more than three weeks had elapsed since last exposure to plague infection (viz, at Hongkong on the outward voyage) at the time of the discovery of human plague on board. Yokohama and Kobe have been, according to official reports, free from plague during the present year.